The Time Piece.

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Extracts from an ADDRESS, *July 4th.*

Citizens of America—To you I addreſs myſelf—ſond of the appellation, I would infuſe the ardor of my ſoul into every boſom.—What unalterable ſentiments muſt fill every mind, at the varied reflections which this day ſo powerfully inſpires? When I behold ſtateſmen whoſe counſels planned, veterans, whoſe valor atchieved, our happy deliverance—miniſters of the goſpel, magiſtrates of the people, and brother ſoldiers, exhibiting an intereſting picture, enriched and ſtudied with the gems of female beauty; when I ſee all theſe aſſociated, in ſweet communion, thus entwining the olive branch of ſcience, with the laurels of victory, and the roſe of beauty, thus offering a patriotic chaplet, to be conſecrated on the altar of Liberty, in the Temple of GOD, my emotions almoſt overpower me; and when we reflect that from one extremity of the ſtates to the other, thouſands and tens of thouſands, nearly at this very moment, are offering up in choral gratulations and joyful hozannas to the throne of their benefactor, their heart-felt tribute and pious incenſe of adoration and gratitude for the bleſſings of freedom; the contemplation muſt impreſs the mind with extatic delight.

Twenty-two times has the ſun performed his annual revolutions around the independent ſtates of America; and during that time diffuſed his rays with peculiar effulgence to illuminate the cell of the meaneſt cottager, with as much ſplendor as the manſion of the moſt wealthy. Many hearts which firſt palpitated with the glow of patriotiſm, have already been tranſplanted to a more unclouded world, to the abodes of immaculate freedom.—Others have ariſen to inherit from their anceſtors the ineſtimable benefits of their heroic atchievements. Many of you whoſe benevolence is this moment exerciſed in liſtening to the ſpeaker of the day, were like him, at that period, too little advanced beyond the threſhold of life, to partake of the divine enthuſiaſm which inſpired the American boſom; which prompted her voice to proclaim defiance to the thunders of Britain; which conſecrated the banners of the armies; and finally erected the holy temple of American Liberty over the tomb of departed tyranny. It is from thoſe who have already paſſed, and from thoſe who are now paſſing the meridian of life; it is from you, ye noble aſſerters of the rights of mankind, that we are to be informed, what were the feelings that ſwayed within your breaſts, and impelled you to action when, like the ſtripling of Iſrael, with ſcarce a weapon to attack, and without a ſhield for your defence, you met, and undiſmayed engaged with the gigantic greatneſs of the Britiſh power. Untutored in the diſgraceful ſcience of human butchery; deſtitute of the fatal materials which the ingenuity of man has combined to poiſon the arrows of death; unſupported by the arm of any unfriendly alliance, and unfortified againſt the powerful aſſaults of an unrelenting enemy, you did not heſitate at that moment, when your coaſts were infeſted by a formidable fleet, when your territories were invaded by a numerous and veteran army, to pronounce the ſentence of eternal ſeparation from Great-Britain, to ſhout the decree in loudeſt accents along the embattled ranks of ſelf formed heroes, and to throw the gauntlet at a power, the terror of whoſe recent triumphs was almoſt co-extenſive with the earth. The intereſted and ſelfiſh propenſities which in times of proſperous tranquility have too powerful domination over the heart, were all expelled, and in their ſtead, the public virtues, the ſpirit of perſonal devotion to the common cauſe, a contempt of every danger in compariſon with the ſubſerviency of the country, had aſſumed an unlimited controul. The paſſion for the public had abſorbed all the reſt, as the glorious luminary from heaven extinguiſhes in the flood of refulgence, the twinkling ſplendor of every inferior plannet. Thoſe of you my fathers, in political life, who were actors in thoſe intereſting ſcenes, will beſt know how feeble and impotent is the language of this deſcription, to expreſs the impaſſioned emotions of the ſoul with which you were then agitated: may my brethren in years emulate the meritorious conduct of their predeceſſors, and long may thoſe virtues which crowned their efforts with ſucceſs, ſhine as the moſt conſpicuous traits of our political character.

With the exerciſe of every manly and virtuous effort, the united voice of America aſcended with humble, but ardent ſupplications to the Court of the Majeſty on High. Indulgent Heaven, ever propitious to thoſe who ſtretch every nerve of delegated power, "to work out their own ſalvation,, pronounced the anxiouſly and long wiſhed for decree, *Let this land be independent and free.*

Now the proſpect brightened on every ſide. The philanthropiſt, the philoſopher, and the ſtateſman, all exulted in the fair proſpect which opened to their view, upon the far extended bounds of this country, for affording a full opportunity to expand the benevolence of the mind, in adding to the ſum of human happineſs; by unfolding the latent energies of the human ſoul, long bewildered with the poiſoned draughts of bigotry, ſuperſtition, and tyranny; and feaſting her on the ſalutary, and cheerful libations of the ſciences, the liberal arts, an equal government, and a pure untainted religon. Nor were theſe the mere anticipations of viſionary and enthuſiaſtic minds. In a ſhort time we beheld them ſo far realized as to have the effects of our nerveleſs confederation ſupplied by a conſtitution which happily unites all the ſinews of efficient government, with the muſcular ſymmetry of republican beauty. That languor and imbecility which prevaded the body politic under the former paralitic government, were almoſt inſtantly removed by the ſtimulant properties of the new, animating to induſtry and enterprize. Improvements have rapidly extended themſelves, and the earth, ſubdued under the active toils of the huſbandman, yields a double increaſe to his vows. The arts have been revived, new ones have been created; the limits of cities have been enlarged, new ones have been built; labouring induſtry are every where renovating the face of nature. Were all the improvements in the United States collected together, ſo that they could be contemplated under one view, how would they beggar the utmoſt efforts of deſpotiſm. Deſpots, like the Roman emperor, or the Ruſſian ezar, may drain their empire to raiſe by force one ſplendid capital, encompaſſed by deſarts and by inactive and diſconſolate vaſſals.—Liberty can rear a thouſand flouriſhing cities, every where filled with happy and induſtrious citizens, ſurrounded by fertile and cultivated fields. She diffuſes population and ſtrength, improvement and wealth throughout the whole republic. The empire of the deſpots is like the monſtrous image of Nebuchadnezzar, the head of which was of gold; but it was ſupported by legs and feet only of iron and clay. The republic reſembles the Jupiter of Phideas, where you behold gold and ivory, majeſty and beauty, proportion and ſymmetry in every part. What thankfulneſs, my fellow-citizens, do we owe to Almighty God, whoſe providence preſides over all, for the bleſſings we have enjoyed under the preſent government.

Under ſuch favorable circumſtances, having the noble fabric of our conſtitution ſupported by the wiſeſt and moſt upright of our citizens; and being placed by Providence at a great diſtance from ſcenes of intrigue, diſcord and contention, which were and ſtill are paſſing in the European countries, we fondly hoped that our bark would have rode ſecure, and that all the ſtorms and tempeſts which were daſhing to ruin millions beyond us, would burſt into empty air, or loſe all their power to annoy before they reached us. But, alas! this is not a ſtate, this is not a time for the enjoyment of unclouded ſerenity. To no one individual, nor to any community of men, can undiſturded tranquility be ſecured, while the angry paſſions and deſolating conteſts of others are diſturbing the peace of all around them.

When the great and powerful nations of the world are grappling with each other, in a furious and dreadful conflict; when all their moſt ſanguinary and vindictive paſſions are engaged in mutual deſolation, it would be expecting more than hiſtorical experience will juſtify, that our nation ſhould maintain the delightful calms of peace undiſturbed, and enjoy all our neutral privileges unimpaired. When the ocean has been convulſed by the raging warfare of the elements, the effects of the tempeſt are felt at a diſtance by the heaving undulations which agiate the peaceful bark, gliding through unruffled waters in a ſerene horizon.

The riſe and progreſs of the French revolution, has alternately excited the hopes and alarmed the fears of every beholder. The American citizen hold peace dear as his proſperity and eaſe; but he holds the independence and liberty of his country dearer than his life, and his boſom glows with noble ardor to repel every attempt which is made, from any quarter, to wreſt them from him.

American fellow youth! Let the ſame generous and determined energies which our fathers diſplayed, be exerciſed with equal effulgence in their children, when the ſummons of their country call them forth into action. While we graſp and reſolutely brandiſh the ſpear of Mars, let us array ourſelves with Minerva's coat of mail, and be at all times ready when the neceſſities of our country do not fordid, to take ſhelter under her olive crown. Americans! ALL the world has beheld one auguſt and improving ſpectacle in our hemiſphere—a band of war worn ſoldiers, laying aſide the badges and enſigns of military renown, and mingling with their fellow-citizens in the peaceful and quiet walks of life. Let another ſpectacle, equally noble and inſtructive, be exhibited that of citizens, foregoing the eaſe and enjoyments of private life, to aſſume the toilſome and dangerous taſk of ſoldiers, in defending the rights and liberties of their country. As the ſoldier completes his fair character by becoming a peaceful citizen when danger ceaſes; ſo the citizen ennobles his, by aſſuming the part of a ſoldier, when the neceſſities of his country require it.

This is a delicate, all intereſting juncture. Our duty, as good citizens, is to unite ourſelves and to ſupport each other in reſiſting all thoſe who would attempt to undermine our excellent conſtitution, or the laws and independence of our country. Let there, then, be among my reſpectful auditors, but one party, that of juſtice; but one ſentiment, the love of our country. Are we but one great family, having but one common tie, the ſame intereſts, the ſame dangers? However we differ in the choice of means, let us all concenter our wiſhes and our exertions, to preſerve order, to maintain juſtice, to promote the proſperity, and to defend the liberties of our country Let us, on this anniverſary day, in the temple and before the altar of the benevolent ſovereign of the univerſe, be reſolved to preſerve, pure and perfect, thoſe principles of friendſhip for each other, of love for our country, of reſpect for the union, which ſupported the people of theſe ſtates under their former difficulties: let us caſt from us the fetters of party, and each one occupy the poſt to which providence and his country has aſſigned him.

By ſuch a ſteady, virtuous, and manly line of conduct, we may hope to ſee our political horizon ſhortly brighten before us; the devices of our enemies turned to their own confuſion; and peace, liberty, religion and rational government, continue to ſhower down a rich profuſion of bleſſings upon our land; while their obſequious handmaid, true philoſophy, adornes and perpetuates the whole.

FREDERICKSBURGH, July 24.

COMMUNICATION.

Serious Information.

It is ſaid that the legiſlative body of this ſtate will be called together immediately—It is ſuppoſed for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration ſundry acts of the ſecond ſeſſion of the fifth congreſs of the United States, and as the majority of our legiſlators are true Americans, there cannot be a doubt but that they will readily declare the acts alluded to unconſtitutional and oppreſſive, which is to be *feared* will be the caſe of Virginia, the Southern and Weſtern States, proving to the world, that they can ſupport the liberties which our forefathers fought and bled for, and SEDITION BILL to the contrary notwithſtanding.

NORFOLK, July 23.

What is a libel? Gentlemen of the law have ſaid truth is not a libel; but they do not mean *unpleaſant* truth.

We are told that the liberty of the *preſs* is not abridged, but is not the liberty of *uſing* it abridged?

Is it *ſedition* to ſay the French are a "*free* and *enlightened*" people? Tell me ye men of the law that I may know how to conduct myſelf.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.

Noah Webſter, having been obliged to ſuccumb to his offended Engliſh employers, has left the *Jerſey priſon ſhip* to the ſilent record of hiſtory in order to take up a new *hobby*; the project of a *navy*, with which his fancy "warms to madneſs."

In *Noah's* ſpeculations on a navy he pretends to ſay that it is not for the defence of the iſland of Britain alone that ſhe keeps a navy of more than 100 ſhips, but to preſerve her colonies. *Noah* always forms his hypotheſis firſt and then forgetting that he is murdering hiſtory, forms fanciful facts with as much facility as if he was writing poetry or *pirating* old *ſpelling books!*

No ſentiment is more common in England, than that her *wooden walls* are her only defence—but Noah Webſter is a gentleman of two high a ſtanding to be troubled with vulgar ſayings, in eſtimating the intereſts of nations.

Treilhard of whoſe paſt character and future conduct, ſome of our *enlightened* editors, pretend to know ſo much—is deſcribed by Calonne, who ought to know ſomething of the matter, as a man of high reputation while a member of the old parliament, an able lawyer, and of unimpeached integrity—but our able, intelligent folks muſt be preſumed to poſſeſs better information.—

A weſtern paper gives to our enlightened nation a *proyhecy* of an *Indian*, wherein he *foretells* that the *Kingdom* of France is to become a Britiſh Province in 26 moons.—This is no doubt a very intereſting and important prophecy!

BUONAPARTE ARRESTED.

Hurra! Hurra!—Down with the Democrats.

Advice was received on Saturday laſt from unqueſtionable authority, that the modern *Brennus*, the Corſican *Vandal Buonaparte* was arreſted—not by the Directory, nor by the council of 500, nor by the new combination of kings—but *for debt*. Intelligence ſo unexpected could not but raiſe the ſpirits of every enemy of the *five headed monſters*, and every friend to good order and regular goverment. Accordingly the utmoſt feſtivity and rejoicing took place in various parts of this city and many toaſts were drank to the health of the officer that executed the writ. On Wedneſday morning this *glorious news* was ſomewhat *damped* by freſh intelligence from the ſheriff's office, that it was only the *waxen image* of the pacificator of Italy, which had been ſeized upon for rent, together with the arch infidel *Voltaire*, the *Sleeping Beauty*, and "the reſt of the royal family."

That ſome of our enlightened editors ſhould repreſent the new French director, *Treilhard* as a furious fellow, is not to be wondered at, if we only conſider, that thoſe editors in order to give their way to patronage can in no ſhape themſelves agree and purſue their object, but by depreciating the principles of *equal liberty* and making apologies for the crimes of kings—*Treilhard* when Preſident of the Convention at the great national feſtival of 1796, delivered a ſpeech, in which theſe memorable ſentiments are contained:—The happineſs of France and the peace of all Europe depends upon our maintaining forever an inextinguiſhable hatred of royalty; upon our never forgetting this inherent principle of the rights of mankind, that there cannot exiſt true happineſs for any nation but through liberty and equality:"—and he concluded his ſpeech with this apoſtrophe—"Defenders of kings, tell us what crime was ever foreign to royalty? From what perfidy, from what baſeneſs did it ever abſtain?—A nation once a prey to royalty, cannot ſave itſelf but by a violent and often a mortal criſis."—A man capable of expreſſing ſuch ſentiments, muſt be indeed an object of hatred and apprehenſion to the ſycophants and panders of monarchy.

NEWBURGH, July 23.

At a meeting of a great number of Republican citizens from part of Ulſter and Orange counties, at the houſe of David Mulford, at New Hurley, on the 14th inſt. to commemorate the independence of the United States: after raiſing a Liberty Pole under the American flag, the following Toaſts were drank, each proceeded by a diſcharge from the muſketry.

TOASTS.

1. The United States of America. May Liberty, Juſtice and Equality, be the characteriſtic of its citizens. 3 cheers.

2. May the fair daughters of Columbia never give their hand to any but freemen; rather remain veſtals in the temple of Liberty to keep in trim the holy lamp of freedom. 3 cheers.

3. May we never deſire more liberties than conſtitute happineſs, or more freedom than tends to public good. 3 cheers.

4. Honor and influence to the public ſpirited patriots of America. 3 cheers.

5. May the bloſſom of liberty, never be nipt in the bud. 3 cheers.

6. The freedom of Ireland, may ſhe ſoon like America trample upon her oppreſſors.

7. May the genius of liberty ever be proof againſt the evils of tyranny. 3 cheers.

8. All the republicans throughout the world. 3 cheers.

9. A ſpeedy downfall to monarchy, bigotry and ſuperſtition. 3 cheers.

10. The freedom of ſpeech and of the preſs. 3 cheers.

11. May we ever ſupport the American flag inviolate. 3 cheers.

12. May might never overcome right.

13. The ſpirit and memory of the heroes who fell in defence of Liberty—may we like them reaſon with calmneſs, fight with courage, and bring down tyrants. 3 cheers.

14. The patriotiſm of the gentlemen in Congreſs who ſtand up in the defence of the conſtitution and rights of the citizen—may we always be ready to eſpouſe their cauſe. 3 cheers.

15. Our officers and ſoldiers—May they ever be ready to draw their ſwords, take their muſkets, and march with cheerfulneſs to repel an invading enemy. 3 cheers.

Volunteers.

1. Our Repreſentative in Congreſs, Lucas Elmendorff.

2. The farmer of Ulſter County, who appeared in the Mirror, may his plan prove effectual to eradicate a growing evil.

3. May no coward appear in uniform, or a hypocrit in the gown.

LONDON, May 4.

EAST-INDIES.

The following is an authentic account of the brilliant action lately fought by his majeſty's ſhip Arrogant and Victorious, with Admiral Serizy's ſquadron, on the coaſt of Sumatra, in the Eaſt Indies: The two ſhips fell in with the French ſquadron off Achun Head, conſiſting of Le Forte, admiral Serizy, carrying 52 guns, viz. thirty 24 pounders on her main deck, the reſt long French twelves, and heavy cannonades, and manned with 480 picked men; Le Virtue, of 40 guns, commanded by captain L'Hermit, an officer who had particularly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the North Sea; Le Regeneu, of 40 guns, and Le Seine, of 36 guns, all extremely well manned. The wind was light, and continued ſo at the commencement and during the action. The Arrogant, after a few broadſides, ſeparated, and the Victorious ſupported the action alone, againſt the four, forty-five minutes, cloſe on board, in which time, from the tightneſs of the wind, and the advantage the frigates had by their ſweeps and boats, ſhe received ſeveral raking fires, which ſhattered her ſtern and quarters a great deal, but not attended with that loſs of men as might have been expected. Seeing the little impreſſion they made, the admiral judged it prudent to ſheer off, which they effected by their ſweeps, and all the boats of the ſquadron to wing ahead. They made their attack on the Victorious in the moſt reſolute manner; Le Seine, though the ſmalleſt, determined to board, and rigged her booms out for that purpoſe, but a well directed broadſide from the Victorious killed her captain, and about 80 of her crew fell or were wounded with it; and before ſhe could get from under the Victorious's guns, was hulled upwards of 80 times. Captain Clarke received a very ſevere wound from his ſcymitar being torn from his hand by a grape ſhot; it lacerated his thigh, and cauſed a great effuſion of blood, which obliged him to quit the deck; but he almoſt immediately returned, which again occaſioned a violent hæmorrhage, he was forced below, a mortification being apprehended. At the time the action commenced, the Victorious was ſhort of her complement near one quarter, her firſt lieutenant, an experienced officer, and 90 of her men, having been ſent from Paul Penang with a valuable ſtore ſhip, to join Admiral Rainer at the Mulaccas. Although the very fortunate circumſtance of the light wind to the frigates allowed them to get off, yet the conſequences of this defeat were at that time of the firſt importance in India; it forced the French ſquadron to Mergui, at the time when boath coaſts were open to their depredations; and on a report of their condition to Admiral Serizy, from the conſequences of this action, he was forced to Batavia, where three of the frigates were obliged to undergo a thorough repair; and it ſo diſappointed the proſpects of their cruize, that from Batavia they returned to the iſlands, and did not again ſail from thence till the 18th Auguſt laſt. Admiral Serizy and his officers, both at Batavia and the iſlands, made the moſt honorable mention of the bravery and conduct of Captain Clarke, and the gallant defence made by the Victorious, in ſuch particular circumſtances, againſt ſuch a force.

From the London Chronicle.

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

At the Weſtminſter races, which will be run this week, the higheſt ſport is expected, as the two moſt famous horſes in the Kingdom are matched, and entered to ſtart, viz. TYRANNY againſt LIBERTY.

It is generally believed, that LIBERTY is the beſt horſe, but that TYRANNY has the beſt jockey: the knowing ones, indeed, give out, that LIBERTY will carry it hollow, if there be fair play, and no foul jockeying.

The pedigree of LIBERTY.

Liberty was begotten by the brave horſe *Revolution*, on a famous mare called *Public Spirit*; his grandfather was the gallant horſe called Magna Charta: his grand-dam the noted mare called *Engliſh Rights*, his great grandfather was the moſt excellent horſe called *Conſtitution*: and his great grand-dam that true bred mare, called Law.

The pedigree of TYRANNY.

Tyranny was begotten by the noted horſe Privilege, on a famous mare, called *Corruption*: his grandfather was the high bred horſe, called Royal Prerogative: his grand-dam that extraordinary mare, called Jure Divino: his great grandfather was the horſe ſo famous for running, called *Stewart*, and his great grand-dam was the noted mare, called *Arbitrary Power*.

THE NEW VIVA LA.

Tune, "Willy was a wanton wag."

MUSE of energy and fire,
Stretch abroad thy boldeſt wing;
Freedom calls—aſſume the lyre,
Freedom calls—ariſe and ſing.

Viva la! long live the PEOPLE,
Free from care and ſlavery;
Viva la Hibernia!
MAN will ſurely ſoon be FREE.

Sing the captive's broken chain:
Sing the tyrant's wither'd arm;
Mad oppreſſion ſtorms in vain;
Freedom's breath has broke the charm.
Viva la! &c.

Slavery's Baſtile rear'd its head,
Deep the ſtrong foundation lay;
Loſt in its tremendous ſhade,
Nations mourn'd the abſent day.
Viva la! &c.

All the ghaſtly regions round,
Stretch'd immenſe a hideous wild;
Miſ'ry hop'd, and Horror frown'd.
Men deſpair'd, and dæmons ſmil'd!
Viva la!

Sudden, ſounding, from afar,
Freedom's awful voice was heard,
Glorious as the morning ſtar,
Soon Liberty herſelf appear'd.
Viva la! &c.

Triumph ſhining in her eyes,
Beams of heavenly ſpendour ſhed,
Kindling up the glowing ſkies—
Darkneſs ſaw, and midnight fled.
Viva la! &c.

Down the gothic ſtructure then,
Thunder'd on the builder's heads;
Slaves beheld, and ſprung to Men;
Tyrants ſaw, and ſhrunk to ſhades!
Viva la! &c

Storms and tempeſts, howling flew;
Deſolation left the ſcene:
Gales of vernal fragrance blew,
Nature bloom'd in flow'ry green—
Viva la! &c

Freedom! ſtill extend thy ſway;
Boundleſs may thy influence ru n;
Univerſal as the day,
Everlaſting as the ſun.

Viva la! long live the *People*
Free from care and ſlavery;
Viva la Hibernia!
Man will ſurely ſoon be *Free*

THE TIME PIECE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3.

The following lines leaped from the pocket of a Jacobin in the late memorable scuffle on the battery, between the *well-born* and the *swinish multitude*—in which it may not be amiss to mention that the former were routed with great slaughter.

THE Eagle once, that soared so high
And hail'd Columbia's glory;
Is now diminish'd to a *fly*,
A cockade, *for a tory*.

Since the Editor of the Time Piece has returned to New York, the stupid, ignorant and caitiff manufacturers of of the Daily Gazette, have not dared to repeat their infamous traductions, traductions, which the London sun or True Briton would have disdained to admit. For the crimes which these slaves have already committed against his reputation and interest; The Editor of the Time Piece pledges himself they shall be amenable to the lawt of this country.

Let not the *doers* of the Daily Ad. and Daily Gaz. chuckle at our critique on Mr. Webster's oration. It would take the *Princetown Collegian*, and the *vacant* faced, and *vacant* minded chatterer of the Bœotian Gazettee, a century to compose any thing that would approach within one hundred degrees of it even though they were assisted by the sublime genius of the British corporal.

We are glad to see the Argus reassume its wonted courage and vigor. Its republican Editor has nothing to fear: He is embarked in the *holy ark of the constitution*; his cause cannot *sink*; it speaks like Cæsar the language of confidence—

Ne timeas; Cæsarem vehis.

A portion of the sacred vestal fire is yet preserved in some republican papers on the continent. Tis out of the power of monks or inquisitors to *stifle* it. Goddess of freedom feed the flame.

Tis reported the spy, Themistocles was detected with his *ear close* to a *key hole*, he pleaded in excuse that he only *exercised his profession*.

Soon as we can ascertain the real name of Themistocles, we shall take the earliest opportunity of giving it, accompanied with a regular description of this *informer*, to the good people on both sides the Atlantic.

Has not the President in his Essay on Canon and Feudal law, which for its true genuine spirit of patriotism, we have repeated in the Time Piece, and recommend to the perusal of the royalists, reprobated the infamous class of spies and informers? I must and will repeat it, "newspapers deserve the patronage of every friend of his country, and whether the defamers of them are arrayed in robes of scarlet or sable, whether they lurk or skulk in an insurance office, whether they assume the venerable character of a priest, the sly one of a scrivener, or the dirty, infamous, abandoned one of an informer, they are all the creatures and tools of the lust of domination."

'Tis reported Noah Webster is coming about and means to declare open war against *royalty and aristocracy*.

The Daily Gazette reproves the Daily Advertiser for violence and repetitions. Who can withhold his indignation when he hears these stupid, malicious, mean, envious, cowardly slaves, talk of moderation; wretches who are continually assaulting truth, character, decency and innocence, who break the peace of families, and plant a thousand thorns in the human heart by their daring and infamous calumnies. Is it not equally a motive for indignation, for contempt, to hear them talk of repetitions; blockheads who are forever ringing the same chimes of nonsense, slander, falsehood, misrepresentation in our ears, who bore torture and disgust us with endless repetition.

The Italian corps has evaporated. Since some of them have been dragged to watch-house; not a single *squeaker* or *squaller* is to be found about our streets.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

The state legislature of Virginia it would appear are determined to support the freedom of speech and of the press. They disdain to surrender those sacred rights inherited from their fathers, purchased by vast sacrifices of blood and treasure; the principle we hear is extending to other states; the great commercial state of New-York, full of energy, wealth and population, will not be behind the rest in seeking constitutional means, to compleat restoration of any portion of Liberty that has been, if any has been taken away.

The battle between two English line of battle ships and Sercy's frigates, the English, as usual call a victory—this is like the victory over Bruges canal.

We hear the *Gib* of the Daily Ad. is preparing a map of Princetown, in which all his favorite *shrubs*, *stones* and *bushes*, are to be *minutily described*.

Perhaps the *Lad* of Princetown, in his next, will give us an account of some *Dairy maid Daphne*, that he pursued through the flowery meadows behind his favorite *shrubs*.

We hear the Princetown Editor is about publishing a set of Eclogues after the manner of *Virgil*, in which his own *amours* will be *lusciously painted*.

The aristocratic editors are all at swords points, much as they hate democrats, they spare some time in attempts to undermine each others establishment—The Jewish conduct of the Bœotian *slaves* towards Noah Webster, we adduce as proof of this execrable spirit of envy and monopoly.

Last Wednesday one of the patricians having struck a citizens, was seized by the people, and notwithstanding the efforts of the friends of order was taken to the Watch House. The Republicans conducted themselves with singular courage and moderation; from the shew of cockades it is supposed there could not have been less than two hundred present. The people would however be obeyed, they insisted on preserving the peace of the city and the hero was accommodated with apartments at free cost.

The demand for the Time Piece, was yesterday so great, that we were unable to send one to the Continental Printers—in future this shall not happen—We shall begin to add a hundred papers to our publication.

The york ladies as will be seen by the (Daily Advertiser) have entrusted with a standard, *their honour* their VIRTUE and their royal *faith*; to a volunteer company—*A liberal present, it must be allowed.*—

Some account for the silence of the freenading troop by supposing that the *little boys*, of which it was composed, had broken, and strained, and spoiled their voices, by a two close imitation of that *snug, sagacious, sprightly, scientific*, and *eloquent little animal, the Jack-Ass*.

We have not any foreign news; and we have not the Brussell's Gazette's talent of forming news.

Soon as it appeared Mr. Webster had displeased a few of his royal subscribers, the Jews of the *Batian Gazette*, hoping to catch a few straggling subscribers in their net, poured out a torrent of communications against him; that such wretches should receive the countenance of any party!!!

To the impudent nonsense of a scribbler in the Commercial Advertiser, signed a FUSILEER, we have only to reply, that nothing but a desire to substantiate facts so interesting and so honorable to the Fusileers; would have permitted us to answer. We repeat that many, we believe the major part of this excellent company are enlightened republicans, who would have preferred Mr. Jefferson, for President; but who will cheerfully obey and respect at all times the choice of the people. We repeat that our publication on this subject was a true statement of facts, that a man or boy did propose to Mr. Constant, that Mr. Livingston should be insulted; that Mr. Constant reprobated the proposition in the strongest terms, and we dare this impertinent gasconader to prove the contrary: any thing such miserable scribbler, dauber or hack, can say against Mr. Burk, will not take from him his value—He feels a proud and conscious superiority over a thousand such slaves If it was really a fact that all the Fusileers were aristocrats, we would defy their resentment—but we will not for one moment believe that men, whom we have been in the habit of respecting and admiring as men of sense, and republicans, would associate with this blockhead, *pseudo* Fusileer, in either mischief or insult.—We shall speak of the Fusileers and all other corps as often as is necessary, even though they have this *scarecrow* amongst them. This crazy fanatic calls Mr. Livingston the enemy of the country: Mr. Livingston despises his opinion, and stands in no need of his *protection*. This hero, no doubt, has heard Mr. Burk is under bonds to keep the peace; this, however, shall not preserve him should he incline to take umbrage at any sentiment contained in this statement. We repeat that our statement was *true*, and that his was *false*.

[The Boston Centinel says, "that the English, having a great number of French prisoners which they wish to get rid of for any thing like an equivalent, sent Gen. Coote to Ostend, in order to have the pleasure of creating an equivalent." Just as they sent *Burgoyne* to *Saratoga*, merely for the pleasure of exchanging him for an *equivalent*.]

FROM THE ARGUS.

To the REPUBLICANS of New-York.

From the late lawless proceedings of the young men, who wear the American cockade, a doubt can no longer exist that it is the intention of the federalists to introduce into this country, the system of Jacobinism. Anonimous letters midnight insults and riots—and the sanguinary and abominable publications which daily issue from the press of Porcupine and other ministerial prints, evince their diabolical designs. To prevent the effects of their wicked machinations, the republicans should not lose a moment in concerting a plan for their mutual defence—a proper system will tend, as well to preserve the public peace, as to discountenance the the base arts which are daily practised, not only to destroy the freedom of speech, but that of voting in the members of Congress. For more than a week past has your representative in Congress been insulted at a late hour of every night, and his family and the whole neighbourhood disturbed by indecencies, which would have disgraced the sans-culottes of Paris, even in the time of Robespierre. No other reason has been assigned for this treatment, than that he has been honest enough to oppose measures which he conceived were undermining the happiness, and freedom of his country, and must terminate in its total ruin and misery—If a member of the national legislature is to be overawed by set of men in uniform, and so have his house pulled down (which is supposed to have been in contemplation last Saturday night) for doing his duty in Congress, there is an end of liberty and law, and if we are to be governed by a mob, it makes very little difference whether it be by an English—a French—or an American mob.

A proper system, generally adopted by the republicans throughout this and the other states; would happily tend not only to ther personal security, but to the preservation of their constitutional and political privileges, which will soon be at the mercy of a sanguinary aristocracy, and a standing army, aided by a wicked and profligate Jacobinical mob. From the little opposition whiuh these midnight brawlers and rioters have received, it is evident that men of more consequence than themselves, are privy to their nefarious proceedings, and only wait a favorable moment to attack the unsuspecting republicans with energy and success.

The object of the proposed associations should be—to support the constitution, and all laws made in conformity to it—to defend the liberty of speech and of the press, guaranteed by that sacred instrument—to oppose all domestic tyranny, and foreign invasion—*and to arm and discipline themselves without delay; to defend their persons and property against every illegal violence whatever.* The laws of God and Man, and the great duty of self preservation, call upon the republicans to form without loss of time, a solemn league and covenant of this kind.—Its necessity and utility, in a public and private point of view, are too obvious to require further illustration.

BRUTUS.

NOTICE.

Those who hold subscription papers for the Columbiad, are requested to send them into the Office of the Time Piece, as Mr. Burk is about putting it to the Press immediately.

FOR SALE,

At the Office of the Time Piece, the Tragedies of Bunker-Hill, and Joan D'Arc, written by John D. Burk, late of Trinity College Dublin, Price 2*s.* each.

FOR SALE,
A HOUSE AND LOT,

No. 218, Water street, nearly opposite Crane wharf,

A Compleat well finished three story brick house; it is newly painted, in thorough repair, and a most excellent stand for mercantile business. For particulars apply to Mr. Abraham Skinner, No. 37, Pine street, the subscriber on the premises, or at No. 4, Ferry street.

FRANCES ROORBACH,
Executrix to the estate of
ARTHUR HELME, deceased.

The subscriber earnestly solicites all persons indebted to the estate of the said Arthur Helme, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands to present their account for settlement.

NB. If the above house and lot are not sold before the first October next, it will on that day be sold at Public Auction.

July 4th, 1798. tf.

BOARDING & LODGING.

BOARDING and Lodging may be had at No. 22 Cedar street, on reasonable terms, by the week, month, or any longer period. Enquire as above. 1aw.

December 11. tf

HENRY HAYS,

LADIES' Shoe Maker, No. 78, Broad-way, has received, by the ship Mary, from London, in addition to his own Manufacture, a very elegant Assortment of LADIES' SHOES, consisting of black and colored kid Morocco, of every description, all of the newest fashion, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. June 25. 1w

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C. CHRISTIAN, Cabinet-Maker.
No. 61, New Street.

RESpectfully informs the public, that he manufactures all sorts of Portables or gentlemens travelling DESKS, on the newest and most approved methods, at the most reduced prices.

July, 11, 1798. tf

NOTICE.

THE Copartnerſhip of MATTHEW L. DAVIS, and CO, was diſſolved, on the 13th inſt. by mutual conſent; all perſons indebted to them, for ſubſcriptions to the Time Piece, are requeſted to make payment to JOHN D. BURKE, who is duly authoriſed to collect the ſame; and thoſe indebted for Advertiſements or Handbills will pleaſe diſcharge their accounts at the office of the ſubſcriber. If there are any demands againſt the late firm, it is requeſted the accounts will be immediately preſented, and they will be paid on ſight. MAT. L. DAVIS.

June 22.

WHEREAS WILLIAM S. SMITH, of the town of Eaſt Cheſter, in the county of Weſt Cheſter, and ſtate of New York, gentleman, being indebted to the ſubſcriber, Nickll Floyd, of the city of New York, merchant, by bond bearing date the ſixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſeven, in the penal ſum of one thouſand pounds, conditioned for the payment of ſeven hundred and forty three pounds five ſhillings and ten pence, current money of the ſtate of New York, on or before the twenty fifth day of November next enſuing the date thereof; the ſaid William S. Smith, for the better ſecuring the payment thereof, as aforeſaid, to the ſaid Nicoll Floyd, his executors adminiſtrators or aſſigns, according to the condition of the ſaid bond or obligation, did, on the ſaid ſixth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſeven, mortgage to the ſaid Nicoll Floyd, his heirs and aſſigns, all that certain tract or four lots of ground, ſituate, lying and being in the ſixth ward of the city of New York, adjoining each other, and containing, each of them, in breadth, in front and rear, twenty five feet, and in length one hundred feet; bounded ſouth weſterly, in front by Barclay ſtreet, formerly Anthony ſtreet; north eaſterly, in the rear by ground now or late of Anthony Barclay; ſouth eaſterly, by the ground of the ſaid Anthony Barclay; north weſterly, by ground now or late of Peter Bertine, the ſaid Anthony Barclay, and the eſtate of Lewis Nichols (as the ſame are diſtinguiſhed in a map annexed to a conveyance from Mary Barclay and Leonard Leſpenard, executors of Henry Barclay, deceaſed, to Egbert Benſon and others, by Lots No. thirty four, thirty five, thirty ſix, and thirty ſeven); Together with all and ſingular the tenements, hereditamente, priviledges, commodities and appurtenances to the ſame belonging or in any wiſe appertaining; And whereas the condition of the ſaid bond has not been performed, Notice is, therefore, hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that by virtue of a power contained in the ſaid mortgage, and purſuant to the act in ſuch caſe made and provided, the above deſcribed premiſes will be ſold at the Tontine Coffee Houſe, in the city of New York, on Monday, the ninth day of July next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated this fourth day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety eight. –

January.1 NICOLL FLOYD

REFINED SUGAR.

LOAF and Lump Sugar, for ſale at the Sugar Houſe, in Liberty (late Crown) ſtreet. Orders left at the Sugar Houſe, or with the ſubſcriber, No. 170 Front Street, will be immediately attended to. Where alſo may be had a few Bags of India Sugar.

March 26. DAVID GELSTON.

A handſome Country Houſe.

TO LET,

And Poſſeſſion given on the 1ſt May.

THAT elegantly ſituated HOUSE on Long-Iſland, directly oppoſite Corlaer's Hook, containing 9 rooms and 6 fire places and a Garden if required. The ſituation is ſo agreeable that it requires no farther recommendation. For terms apply to

FRANCIS TITUS,
Near the premiſes.

Buſhwick, April 16.

HATS.

PETER VANDERHOEF, Jun. HATTER,
No. 49, Water-ſtreet, near Coenties Slip,

INFORMS his friends and cuſtomers that he manufactures, and has conſtantly in readineſs for ſale upon the loweſt terms,

MEN & BOYS AMERICAN HATS.

OF every quality—*Alſo*, Ladies and childrens Engliſh imported Hats, to be ſold by the ſingle hat, dozen, or larger quantity as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer.—A generous allowance will be made to thoſe who purchaſe by the quantity, to ſell again.

April, 26. tf.

PAPER MAKERS.

Wanted,

TWO or three journeymen paper makers, who are compleatly maſters of their buſineſs, and whoſe characters are good. Conſtant employment will be given, and their wages paid regular. They muſt agree for a ſtated term. Further particulars, apply at the Office of the Time Piece.

Printing Ink Manufactory.

JOHN BOWEN,

ACQUAINTS the Printers in the Uniten States, that he has eſtabliſhed an Ink Manufactory in New-York, and will be able to furniſh kegs of any ſize on reaſonable terms for caſh, equal to any imported, delivered on board of any veſſel, or left a any other place in this city

J. Bowen is lately arrived from London, where he ſupplied ſome of the moſt reſpactable printing houſes with ink of his manufacture, which was much approved of. Orders fulfilled with the utmoſt attention—to be paid for on delivery. Letters poſt paid, pun addreſſed to 340 Pearl ſtreet, duly attended to.

The printers of papers in the different commercial towns, are requeſted to give this anvertiſement a place for the better, encouragement of the undertaking.

SASHES FOR SALE.

MATTHEW HAWKINS, Saſh-Maker and Glazier No. 9 George Street, near the ſhiplards, has on hand and for ſale, a large quantity of 24 light ſaſhes, 8 by 6, which he will ſell painted and Glazed at 8d. per. light 24 light ditto. 7 by 9, at 12d. zes, has alſo on hand, a large ſtock of various other ſiHe ſuch as 10 by 8, 11 by 9, 12 by 10, 14 by 10, 15 by 11, &c.—Which will be ſold on low terms. Show-windows, Sliding-glaſs, Caſes for Stores, executed at the above place with accuracy and diſpatch.

N. B. Orders as uſual, for town or country, performed at the ſhorteſt notice.

March 26. t. f.

As ſoon as a ſufficient number of Subſcribers can be procured, will be publiſhed

AN EPIC POEM,
IN TWELVE BOOKS,
ENTITLED
THE COLUMBIAD;
CONTAINING.

A HISTORY of America, from its earlieſt ſettlement to the acknowledgment of her Independence, with the principal battles, ſieges, &c. which led to that event. The author has procured notes illuſtrating hiſtoric and geographic difficulties, from men of the firſt ability in the union; & means, if the profits will permit, to prefix an elegant Copperplate to each book. The whole work will be publiſhed in *Twelve Numbers*, each of which will be delivered for 4s.

It will be printed on the fineſt paper, illuſtrated by the moſt learned Annotations, and embelliſhed by the beſt plates, which can be procured.

Subſcriptions will be taken in at the Offices of the Minerva, Argus, and Time-Piece, New-York; Aurora, and M. Carey's book-ſtore, Philadelphia; and at the Chronicle and Mercury offices, Boſton; and all the other Book-ſtores and Printing-offices on the continent.

October 9th, —tf 1w

The Portrait of General Waſhington,

And other pieces of art, will continue to be ſhewn for 14 days longer, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 7 in the evening, and every pleaſant evening until 10 o'clock.

IT is admitted univerſally, that Waſhington's Portrait is a perfect likeneſs, at this time, of this moſt celebrated patriot and virtuous citizen—As a portrait, it is ſaid to be one of the moſt perfect and elegant paintings that this country or age has produced; it is as large as life; he is repreſented as Preſident of the United States, giving his farewell addreſs to Congreſs. It was painted in 1796, at the period of his retirement from public life—the celebrated G. Stuart, a native of America, was the painter.

13 Very elegant original paintings by the celebrated Mr. Winſtanley, one of which is a ſuperb painting, 16 by 10 feet, of the nativity or birth of Chriſt; other Hiſtorical ſubjects, and ſome of the fineſt Landſcapes ever executed in America.

Alſo, 10 paintings of portraits of celebrated perſonages in the French Revolution, moſt of which have been made ſacifices; of the 10, the Marquis De La Fayette and Tom Paine are yet in exiſtence. Alſo, the Grand Muſical clock.

Alſo, a collection of very fine print's, ſome very elegant Porcelain Mantle piece ornaments, a number of well preſerved American Birds, ſome inſects, and a pair of ſecond hand 17 inch Senexes Globes. Many of the above articles are for ſale; the 13 paintings laſt added to the collection are to be diſpoſed of, the plan of which may be ſeen at the exhibition room.

This is doubtleſs the moſt magnificent collection of al fine paintings, every exhibited in this city; thoſe who wiſh to gratify themſelves muſt embrace the preſent opportunity, or they will miſs the moſt pleaſing and gratifying amuſements that this city has ever been in poſſeſſion of.

Admittance 2 Shillings.

Thoſe who have already ſeen the Waſhington, will be requeſted to pay again for the additions, after which, payment will not be expected for the ſame viſitors who introduce others.

N. B. The place of a amuſement is the New Tontine City Hotel midway.

May 28. tf

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

A General aſſortment of ſeeds for ſale by the ſubſcriber, a Brooklyn; viz. Beans, peas, cabbage, carrot, beet, parſnip dive, celiary, perſely, radiſh, turnip, lettice, and onion ſeeds.

JOHN HASTINGS,

Gardener, oppoſite to the methodiſt church, Brooklyn, where may likewiſe be had, fruit and foreſt trees.

Orders left at the office of the Time Piece will be attended to,

Sept. 1c. tf

AN APPEAL
TO
IMPARTIAL POSTERITY.

By Madame Roland,

Wife of the Miniſter in the Interior of France.

CONDITIONS.

Theſe ſcarce and very valuable Hiſtorical Memoirs, which ran through two London editions in a few months, will be compriſed in two volumes, octavo, of 400 pages each.

They will be printed on fine paper anda new type, and delivered to ſubſcribers, neatly boundand lettered, at one dollar and fifty cents per volume; one third of the ſubſcription money to be paid on delivery of the firſt volume, the remainder when the work is completed.

To printers, bookſellers and others, who acquire ſubſcriptions, the uſual allowance will be made.

☞ Subſcriptions are taken at the Reading Room, No. 149, Water ſtreet, the Printing Office, No. 149, Pearl ſtreet, and the different Bookſtores in this City.

As ſoon as a ſufficient number of Subſcribers are obai ɔ, the Work will be put to preſs, and compleated with the utmoſt diſpatch. February 1. tf.

THE
Intereſting Travels
OF
JOHN LEDYARD,
WITH A SUMMARY OF HIS LIFE,

Are now in the hands of the Printer; and the following Propoſals are offered to the Public for Printing the ſame by Subſcription.

CONDITIONS.

I. It ſhall be printed on fine paper, with a new type ornamented with a full length portrait of the Author, in the attitude of taking leave, on his departure for Africa.

II. It will be publiſhed in a large octavo form, handſomely bound and lettered—calculated to contain between four and five hundredpages, making an elegant library volume.

III. The price to ſubſcribers will be two dollars a volume; one half the money to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing and the remainder on delivery of the Work.

The ſolicitude expreſſed by the public for this long expected Work; the character of the Author, and the celebrity of the travels, render unneceſſary, to moſt Americans, encomiums which are ordinarily uſed in recommending books to public patronage. To thoſe who have not heard of Mr. John Ledyard and his travels, the following character, extracted from a Work publiſhed by the London African Society, may not be amiſs;

"Forcibly impreſſed by the objects which he ſaw, and naturally led to compare them with thoſe which the other regions of the globe had preſented to his view, he deſcribes with the energy of an original obſerver, and exhibits in his narrative the varied effects if ſimilarity and contraſt.

—Having traverſed the world by water, in his great attempt to do the ſame by land he had nearly penetrated to the Pacific ocean, when he was ſeized upon, and baniſhed from her territories by the empreſs of Ruſſia.—

"On his arrival in England, Sir Joſeph Banks told him, knowing his diſpoſition, that he believed he could recommend him to an adventure almoſt as perilous as the one from which he had returned; and then communicated to him the wiſhes of the aſſociation for diſcovering the inland countries of Africa.

"Ledyard replied, that he had always determined to traverſe the continent of Africa as ſoon as he had explored the interior of North America; and as Sir Joſeph had offered him a letter of introduction, he came directly to the writer of theſe memoirs. I ſpread the map of Africa before him, and tracing a line from Cairo to Sennar, and from thence weſtward, in the latitude and ſuppoſed direction of the Niger, I told him that was the route by which it was deſired that Africa might, if poſſible, be explored. I aſked him when he would ſet out—"*To-morrow morning*," was his anſwer: But before I had learned from the note the name and buſineſs of my viſitor, I was ſtruck with the manlineſs of his perſon, the breadth of his cheſt, the openneſs of his countenance, and the inquietude of his eye.

"His perſon was remarkably expreſſive of activity and ſtrength; his manners, though unpoliſhed, were neither uncivil or unpleaſing: Little attentive to difference of rank, he ſeemed to conſider all men as his equals, and as ſuch he reſpected them: His genius, though irregular, was original and comprehenſive;—ardent in his wiſhes, yet calm in his deliberations; daring in his purpoſes, but guarded in his meaſures; impatient of controul, yet capable of ſtrong endurance; adventrous beyond the conception of ordinary men, yet wary, and conſiderate, and attentive to all precautions; he appeared to be formed by nature for atchievement of hardihood and peril.

March 16. tf.